

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1872.

STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of North Carolina will meet at GREENSBORO, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of MAY next.

County Convention.

A Convention of the Conservatives of Forsyth County is hereby called to meet in Winston on Saturday, April 6th,

for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held in Greensboro, on the first day of May, and to select delegates to the Congressional Convention of the 7th District.

Each Township is requested to send a full delegation.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Death of the Editor.

Died in this place, on the 3rd of March, at 12.30 P. M., after a very painful illness,

GEO. WALTER SITES,

Editor of this paper. It is always a sad task to record the death of a friend, but the sadness increases when we reflect on the many good qualities and the pre-eminently brilliant mind possessed by him who has passed from our midst forever.

GEO. WALTER SITES was born in Campbell County, Va., on the 19th of January, 1834. His mother dying while he was quite young, he received his education in Philadelphia, under the care of his uncle Dr. Joseph Sites. Early in life he commenced writing sketches for the literary papers of New York and Philadelphia with more or less success, which encouraged him to return to Virginia as soon as he had finished his education. He commenced his newspaper career by acting as local editor on several of the Richmond papers, and as correspondent for a number of the country papers of his native State. This not proving agreeable, he went to Memphis, Tenn., where he was engaged as usual. After which he was again laboring in Virginia on several papers, seldom remaining long at any place. He came to this State in the fall of 1860, and took charge of the editorial department of the *Western Sentinel* in Winston, which he ably edited until the Summer of 1861, when he volunteered as a private in the 21st Regiment of N. C. Troops. He was with the Regiment at the battles of Bull Run and Manassas. Shortly after he was appointed Secretary to the Medical Director of the army of Virginia, which position he retained until the close of the war.

He returned to Winston in 1865, remaining however only a few months, during which time he again took charge of the *Sentinel*. Leaving Winston, in 1866, he went to Newbern, and from there to Philadelphia on a visit to his uncle, where he remained two years, applying himself to the study of medicine, having apparently become tired of his nomadic life. Having finished his studies, he again returned to Winston, but soon accepted a position as associate editor of the *Asheville News*, where he again displayed his marked abilities as an able, forcible and polished writer.

In January, 1870, he became editor of this paper, which he conducted, with even more than his usual ability, until stricken down by disease about the 10th of January, after which he was never able to leave his bed. He reached the age of 38 years 1 month and 13 days.

He endured his sufferings with as much patience as was possible under the circumstances. Spiritual comfort was given him by Rev. Mr. Oerter, pastor of the Moravian Church.

He was well aware of his approaching end, and was conscious up to a few minutes before his death. He passed away so gently, that it was hardly perceptible when he breathed his last.

Thanks are hereby tendered to the physicians, minister and all who assisted by their kindness in smoothing the dying pillow of GEO. WALTER SITES.

The funeral discourse was delivered in the Moravian Church by Rev. A. L. Oerter, on Tuesday last, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and immediately after, his remains were interred in the Cemetery.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for March continues Septimes Felton, by Hawthorne; Thomas Jefferson as a Virginia Lawyer by Parton; Diversions of the Echo Club; Comedy of Terrors; also contains a poem by Whittier, and Henry W. Longfellow; a sketch by Bret Harte; Poet of the Breakfast Table by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Most assuredly such a list of authors as are above enumerated are enough to make a literary epicure's mouth water. The current number is one of the best we have ever read. \$4 a year. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, Mass.

A stay of proceedings in the Stokes trial for 20 days, has been granted.

First in the Field.

The "Labor Reform" Convention has nominated Judge DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as their candidate for President, and JOEL PARKER, the present Governor of New Jersey, for Vice President of the United States.

Judge DAVIS was an old Henry Clay Whig, and a personal and political friend of Abraham Lincoln, and is now a Liberal Republican and an able jurist.

JOEL PARKER is a life long Democrat. Several of our most influential exchanges express satisfaction, and one says: "Rarely has a political Convention so well succeeded in pleasing every body, as the one above mentioned."

We do not suppose the Grant clique is included in the "every-body." Look out Mr. Grant, you, your family and others may yet cry out "save us from our friends."

Judge DAVIS has accepted, and we may yet find proof that Mr. Grant's family is "not large enough for a party," as Horace Greeley says.

The following comprises, in full, the resolutions of the recent Labor Convention at Columbus, Ohio, which nominated Judge Davis and Joel Parker:

1. We hold that all political power is inherent in the people, and free government founded on their authority and established for their benefit; that all citizens are equal in political rights, entitled to the largest religious and political liberty compatible with the good order of society, as also the use and enjoyment of the fruits of their labor and talents; and no man, or set of men, is entitled to exclusive separate emoluments and privileges from the Government, but in consideration of public services; and any laws destructive of these fundamental principles are without moral binding force, and should be repealed; and believing that all evils resulting from unjust legislation now affecting the industrial classes can be removed by the adoption of the principles contained in the following declaration; therefore,

2. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to establish a just standard of distribution of capital and labor by providing a purely national circulating medium based on the faith and resources of the nation, issued directly to the people without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, and interchangeable, at the option of the holder, for Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 3.75 per cent., subject to future legislation by Congress.

3. Resolved, That the national debt should be paid in good faith according to the original contract at the earliest option of the Government, without mortgaging the property of the people and the future earnings of labor to enrich a few capitalists at home and abroad.

4. Resolved, That justice demands that the burdens of government should be so adjusted as to bear equally on all classes and interests; and that the exemption from taxation of Government bonds bearing extortionate rate of interest is a violation of all just revenue laws.

5. Resolved, That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals, nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted free of cost to landless settlers only, in amounts not exceeding 160 acres of land.

6. Resolved, That Congress should modify the tariff so as to admit, free, such articles of common use as we can neither produce nor grow, and lay duties for revenue mainly upon articles of luxury, and such articles of manufacture as, we have the raw material in abundance, will assist in further developing the resources of the country.

7. Resolved, That the presence in our country of Chinese laborers imported by capitalists in large numbers for servile use, is an evil entailing want and its consequent train of misery and crime upon all classes of the American people, and should be prohibited by legislation.

8. Resolved, That we ask for the enactment of a law by which all mechanics and day laborers employed by or on behalf of the Government, whether directly or indirectly, through persons, firms, or corporations contracting with the State, shall conform to the reduced standard of eight hours a day recently adopted by Congress for the national employees, and also for an amendment to the act of incorporation for cities and towns, by which all laborers and mechanics employed at their expense shall conform to the same number of hours.

9. Resolved, That the enlightened spirit of the age demands the abolition of the system of contract labor in our prisons and other reformatory institutions.

10. Resolved, That the protection of life, liberty and property are the three cardinal principles of government, and the first two more sacred than the latter; therefore, money necessary for prosecuting wars, should, as it is required, be assessed and collected from the wealth of the country, and not entailed as a burden on posterity.

11. Resolved, That it is the duty of the government to so exercise its power over railroads and telegraph corporations that they shall not in any case be privileged to exact such rates of freight, transportation or charges by whatsoever name, as may bear unduly or inequitably upon either producer or consumer.

12. Resolved, That there should be such reform in the Civil Service of the National Government as will remove it beyond all partisan influence, and place it in the charge and under the direction of intelligent and competent business men.

13. Resolved, That as both history and experience teach us that power ever seeks to perpetuate itself by any and all means at its command, and that its prolonged possession in the hands of one person is always dangerous to the liberty of a free people, and believing too, that the spirit of our organic laws and the stability and safety of our free institutions are best obeyed on the one hand and sacred on the other, by a regular constitutional change in the chief of the country at each quadrennial election, therefore, we are in favor of limiting the occupancy of the Presidential chair to one term.

14. Resolved, That we are in favor of granting general amnesty and restoring the Union at once on the basis of equality of rights and privileges to all; the impartial administration of justice being the only true bond of union to bind the States together and restore people of the Government.

The Press has brought forth columns from the Winston *Republican* this time, which proves that the strictures of the Press have grown in importance more than one hundred per cent, in the course of a few weeks. The *Republican* keeps up the old Ka-Klux cry, for political effect, which is part of the programme, we presume. We see nothing worthy of much notice in the *Republican's* lengthy article—it is the old rehash, in regular campaign paper style, of which, we fear, its readers will become tired after awhile.

We will resume our "Beauties of Radical Rule," next week. In the mean time, don't forget that the estimate is that the Radical Carpet-baggers have stolen from the South the startling sum of two hundred and forty millions of dollars.

The following candid confession, from a *Republican Literary Weekly*, shows that there is serious trouble in the Radical camp at Washington.—*Harper's Weekly* says:

"The United States Senate is divided into two active Republican camps—the friends of the administration and its enemies. The policy of the Democratic party is, very naturally, 'passive.' Why should it interfere when it sees its opponents rending each other? It sits a smiling spectator, and beholds the charge and counter charge; the steady and brilliant assault, the brilliant and steady repulse. * * * The contest, brilliant, bitter and skillful as it has been, has been also inexplicably painful."

Dangerous Counterfeits.

The following counterfeit notes are in circulation and should be looked out for by the business community:

25 on Ninth National Bank, New York City.

10s on National Bank of the State "in" New York.

10s on National Bank of Commonwealth, New York.

10s and 20s on National Bank of Commerce, New York.

25 on Marine National Bank, New York.

10s on Marine National Bank, New York.

10s on City National Bank, Auburn, New York.

25 on Union National Bank, Kinderhook, New York.

10s on First National Bank, Lockport, New York.

10s on Highland National Bank, Newburgh, New York.

25, 10s and 20s on Market National Bank, New York City.

25 on St. Nicholas National Bank, New York City.

10s on Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank, Poughkeepsie, New York.

10s on Flour City National Bank, Rochester, New York.

10s on Central National Bank, Rome, New York.

10s on Third National Bank, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

10s on Mutual National Bank, Troy, New York.

THE DAILY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new daily paper, entitled as above. Messrs. Stone & Uzzie, late of the Roanoke News, proprietors. The editorial staff is as follows: Jordan Stone, Managing Editor; S. T. Williams, Political Editor; A. J. Burton, Associate and News Editor, and E. C. Woodson, City Editor.

The News is published at Raleigh, and we have no doubt will rank among the first papers of the country, if fact, talent and experience can make it so. The first issue is an excellent number, and we predict a brilliant and successful career for the News. Its politics are strictly Conservative.

THE MASONIC MONITOR.—This is the title of a new monthly eight page journal published at Goldsboro, N. C., by Julius A. Bonitz, Esq., the present able and efficient editor of the *Carolina Messenger*. This journal is devoted to Masonry in North Carolina, and should be in the hands of every Mason in the State.

It is stated that the tobacco business of Virginia and North Carolina is almost entirely suspended for want of Congressional action on the tax question. The delay, it is also stated, disempowers thirty thousand negroes in Virginia, thereby causing much suffering.

Congress.

FEB. 27.—A large number of bills were introduced for the removal of political disabilities, which, at the suggestion of the Speaker, were included in one bill, and all passed without reading names by a vote of 115 to 13.

In the Senate, Mr. Pool presented the petitions of John F. Hoke, of Lincoln, Giddison Hill, of Forsyth county, Thomas M. Moore, of Randolph county, North Carolina, praying the removal of their political disabilities, which were referred to the Select Committee on the Removal of Political Disabilities.

FEB. 29.—The Senate Judiciary Committee reported adversely upon and asked indefinite postponement of the bill allowing accused persons to testify in their own behalf. Mr. Morton said he had a protest from two Southern District Attorneys that the passage of the bill would work great advantage to certain persons who they were about to try. Mr. Hamlin objected to the indefinite postponement, and the bill went on the Calendar.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported adversely upon the educational suffrage test. The bill admitting six Japanese to West Point to receive a military education passed.

MARCH 1.—The Senate had under consideration the appropriation bill. An amendment to abolish the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., failed to pass.

Latest despatches state that "Governor Holden goes as Minister to Peru."

A young student wants us to tell him if W-o-r-o-s-t-e-r spells Wooster, why R-o-c-h-e-s-t-e-r don't spell Rochester?

Expensive Institutions.

Secretary Boutwell states that the expenditures of the War Department for the last year were over \$44,000,000 and of the year about \$20,000,000. These institutions are rather expensive for a people so heavily taxed and a country so heavily in debt as we are. Under Democratic rule, the last years before the war, these two departments cost only about \$25,000,000 a year. And the same difference exists between Democratic and Radical rule in other expenditures.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE ITEMS.

TEMPERANCE.—Hon. S. F. Carey of Ohio, is soon to make a lecturing tour through North Carolina, his subject being Temperance. He is announced to speak as follows:

Raleigh, Fayetteville, Raleigh, again, Goldsboro, Newbern, Goldsboro, again, Greensboro, Salisbury, Charlotte, Greensboro, May 1

The Fayetteville *Eagle* says: A steamer of light draught is building at Lockville to run between Egypt, Lockville and Buckhorn Falls on Deep and Cape Fear Rivers. Mines and factories are to be operated in that vicinity by northern capitalists and others, and this light steamer is to convey coal, timber, stone and iron for them and also to carry freight to and from the railroad at Lockville, Haywood and Egypt.

Nash county has taken the lead. A large and most enthusiastic meeting of democrats and conservatives was held at Nashville on Wednesday of last week, and thirty delegates were appointed to the Greensboro Convention. Keep the ball in motion!—*Carolina Messenger*.

Conviction of Andrew Jackson Jones.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says "a letter just received from Moore county informs us that the jury have convicted this celebrated railroad swindler, and Judge Buxton sentenced him to pay a fine of \$10,000, and to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for twelve months. An appeal was taken."

FIRE.—We learn that the big building of Davidson College was found to be on fire last Friday morning about 11 o'clock. A defective flue was supposed to be the cause, as the fire was first seen on the roof and near a chimney. It was extinguished without much damage.—*Char. Dem.*

The Raleigh *Sentinel* learns that the United States Supreme Court have decided in the railroad cases (sent up from this State by Hon. B. F. Moore) in favor of the railroads. The question was as to the power of the General Assembly to tax the railroad corporations.

Mr. Dempsey Gardner, who died in Edgecombe county a week or two ago at the advanced age of 102 years, has been living with his wife, who survives him, eighty-five years.

A great many bridges over Haw River and in Chatham county were carried away by the freshet.

Miss Jane Rowland, aged one hundred years, died in Henderson county on the 27th of last month.

It is said that Minister Settle has not resigned his mission to Peru, being home for the purpose of recruiting his health.

It is estimated that over \$60,000 worth of horses and mules have been purchased in the town of Fayetteville since December 1st.

Fayetteville is looking up considerably in a business point of view. Two or three cotton factories and a paper mill will soon be erected there.

The house of W. R. Floyd, in Rutherford, was destroyed by fire last Sunday evening. Mr. F. and his family being absent at the time nothing was saved.

KILLED.—Two colored men had a quarrel the other day near Hickory Tavern, one struck the other with a cudgel, and inflicted injuries which caused his death.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—Extensive fires are raging in the woods between Wilmington and the sounds.

Two hundred colored laborers have left Wayne for the more Southern States.

CLARENDON MILITARY SCHOOL.—This school recently chartered by the legislature commenced operations in Fayetteville on Monday last.

Twenty-two persons professed religion in the Presbyterian church at Greensboro last Sunday week.

The foreign commerce of New Orleans indicates a rapid extension. Twenty ocean steamships now ply between this port and Europe. Two lines run to German ports, and two others to Liverpool. Within the present year there will be five lines running to British ports.

Wisconsin having abolished the grand jury system it is receiving a thorough investigation in several of the other States. California and Nevada want it abolished altogether, while Iowa and several other States are endeavoring to amend the system.

A farmer named Willis Williamson, living near Muncie, Indiana, followed his daughter to Daleville, whither she had gone clandestinely for matrimonial purposes. He found her at the house of a relative and cut her throat fatally. He then blew out his own brains with a revolver. Williamson had a large family.

Mrs. Woods, of Millersburg, Ohio, is driving a good business with the aid of the liquor law. She has recovered \$18,000 from dealers who have sold liquor to her husband, and the old man still sticks to the saloons.

The Western Stock raisers are seriously contemplating the domestication of the buffalo. It is claimed that by training they can be made as useful as the ox.

The Brenhan (Texas) Times announced that 1,000 British farmers are expected to arrive there next October.

A Des Moines damsel having offended a young man at a leap-year ball, he threatened to send his big sister to demand an apology.

The highest salary paid in this country to a lady teacher is said to be given to Miss Anna C. Brackett, Principal of the St. Louis Normal School, \$2,500 a year.

St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, is capable of holding 18,000 people.

GENERAL NEWS.

TRUE ECONOMY.—The country is at present flooded with cheap and inferior goods of every description, which are sold to the public in flaming advertisements and which find a market among those who have yet to learn that "true economy" consists in buying a first class article from an established and first class maker. For example, pianos of various makers are offered at about one-half the price of those of really first-class manufacture. Among the latter none are more deserving of the economical "really first-class" than those manufactured by Messrs. Wm. Knabo & Co., of Baltimore, a firm which dates over a third of a century, and whose pianos for excellence of workmanship durability and sweetness of tone stand absolutely unrivalled and containing many valuable patent improvements, to be found in no other instrument, strictly first-class and seasoned material.

The so-called "cheap" piano may present a fair external appearance, but is made of inferior and entirely unseasoned material, and soon becomes a wreck which defies the art of the tuner. We make special mention of the piano, as the most forcible illustration of our remarks, which can be applied to almost every article we use in our families.

THANKSGIVING CELEBRATION ON THE 27TH ULTRA.—The thanksgiving celebration for the recovery of the Prince of Wales was generally observed in foreign countries. At Berlin and elsewhere on the continent the English assembled in their churches and held thanksgiving services.

A special dispatch from Bombay states that the Governor and other officials attended the cathedral in state, the Parsees assembled in their fine temples, the Jews in their synagogues, the Hindus in their temples, the Mohammedans and other religious sects in their several places of worship, and offered thanks according to their various rules, for the recovery of the English Prince.

The thanksgiving at Dublin was an immense success, the city being brilliantly illuminated at night.

Sportsmen are now having an exciting time in Buckingham county, Va. A correspondent, writing under date of the 16th ult., describes the great "pigeon roost" on the farm lands near Canton. He says: "The area of the roost is four square miles, and to one who never saw a sight of the kind is truly amazing. From one hour of sun until night the air is darkened with countless thousands of the birds flying from all directions (south of the river) inward to the roost. There is a grandeur indescribable in the mournful sound of rushing wings as the trackless armies, marshaled in the 'viewless wind,' come sweeping to their bivouac. But the evening sight is not to be compared to that of the morning, when the pigeons are leaving the roost. Rising upward from the bushes like columns of blue smoke, the rays of the morning sun paint them with rainbow tints, and a canopy overshadows the woods like the smotherous clouds above a battle-field. Wheeling in great divisions in the air, they divide each army to its leader, and the heavens grow lighter as they disappear to refill their crews with acorns."

The recent assassination of Chief Justice Norman and Governor General Mayo, in India, may well cause alarm to Great Britain. These murders indicate a feeling of discontent on the part of the Indian subjects of the British dynasty. England may have on hand another revolt in India, and the work of suppressing the uprising of these much abused people, added to a war with this country, would give England all she could stand to. Indeed, the weakness of Great Britain consists in her colonial possessions throughout the world. How long could she defend Canada against the assaults of the United States?

THE PHILADELPHIA WORLD'S FAIR.—On Monday, March 4th, the commission appointed by the President under the act of February 28, 1871, met in that city to perfect a plan and arrange the details of the exhibition of the World's Fair with which the centenary of American liberty will be celebrated. The delegates from Maryland are Wm. Prescott Smith, commissioner, and John W. Davis, alternate. The exposition building which it is proposed to erect will cost \$2,000,000, and it is thought it will be built of iron and glass in the West Park, Fairmount, 100 acres in area.

The Rockingham, *Register* learns that some days since the bed of Dry river, some distance above Rushville, Va., suddenly sunk, forming a large sink hole, into which all the water of the river now sinks! The opinion of those who have seen this singular phenomenon is, that the hole in the bed of the river is sufficient to swallow up the entire stream when the river is at its ordinary height. No one has attempted to account for this strange phenomenon.

An expedition has sailed from England to search the interior of the African continent for Dr. Livingstone. The movements of this expedition are looked upon with as much interest as similar expeditions in past years in search of Sir John Franklin; and in all probability the difficulties to be encountered will be quite as great. In the interests of science and geographical research let us hope it will be more successful.

At the St. John's Catholic church, Paterson, N. J., last Sunday evening, the entire congregation of 2,007 persons took the temperance pledge.

There are now in Rome 22 public schools and an aggregate attendance of 6,000. It is but a year since no public school was to be found in the Eternal City.

The last year's ocean crop in Texas is estimated at over one million of bushels for export, which will realize to that State several millions of dollars.

The Israelites of Colombia, S. C., are taking preliminary steps to the erection of a Synagogue in that city.

The children of John Stoddard have brought suit at New Orleans to recover their father's estate confiscated during the war.

The Methodists have the most colleges of any church in the United States, being 61, and the Catholics next, 58.

There are 56 farmers in the Ohio Legislature, nearly half of the total number of Legislators.

In the various southern states \$10,000 have been subscribed for the proposed monument to General Robert E. Lee.

The Marlboro Times regrets to learn that Dr. J. J. Herndon, Jr., some days since sustained an injury, resulting in the loss of his eyes.

The Education Bill as Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following is a synopsis of the Education Bill as it passed the House to-day:

Section 1 provides that the net proceeds of the public lands be forever set apart for the education of the people. Nothing in the act to limit the power of Congress over the public lands or interfere with the granting of bounty lands, nor with the Homestead act.

Section 2 provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury each year the net proceeds of sales of public lands.

Section 3 provides the manner in which the funds are to be invested.

Section 4 provides for the appointment of the fund to the various States and Territories. For the first ten years the distribution will be made according to the ratio of illiteracy of the respective populations.

Section 5 provides when and under what circumstances the distribution shall be made.

Section 6 provides that a certain portion of the fund received shall be expended at the discretion of the Legislature for the instruction of teachers for common schools.

Section 7 states the condition under which each State and Territory shall be entitled to receive its share of every appropriation after the first year.

Section 8 provides a Commission of Education, who shall decide what States and Territories are entitled to receive appropriation and what amount; but no money belonging to any State or Territory under this act shall be withheld for the reason that the laws thereof provide for separate schools for white and black children, or refuse to organize a system of mixed schools.

Section 9 provides for the distribution of the fund by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in each State, Territory and district. The amount so apportioned shall be apportioned solely to the payment of teachers' wages.

Section 10 provides the manner in which the appointment shall be drawn from the United States Treasury.

Attempt to Assassinate Queen Victoria—Excitement in London.

Last evening (Feb. 29th) a miscreant attempted to fire a pistol at Queen Victoria, while she was returning from a drive. The would be assassin was promptly arrested. A dispatch dated at midnight last night says:

The excitement to-night over the report of the attempt on the life of the Queen is intense. Extras of the evening papers appear in rapid succession as confirmatory details become known. Crowds are still collected in the streets discussing the news and awaiting further particulars. An official statement of the fact was promptly made in Parliament this evening, when it became known outside, greatly relieved the public anxiety. While the house of Lords were in committee discussing the amnesty bill, Lord Granville entered, and said he hoped their Lordships would excuse a sudden interruption of the proceedings, but he had an announcement to make which it was desirable should be made without delay.

He then proceeded to state that at half past five this evening, the Queen returning from a drive had reached Buckingham Palace. As her carriage stopped at the gate a young man ran to the side and presented a pistol within a foot of the Queen's head, at the same time presenting a petition of amnesty for Fenians, exclaiming, "Sign, or die!" The Queen bent her head down to avoid the shot, but the pistol did not explode. Prince Arthur, who was seated in the carriage with the Queen, knocked the man down. The Queen was perfectly calm. Mr. Gladstone made a statement in the House of Commons similar to that of Lord Granville. The would be assassin was taken to the nearest police station. He gives his name as O'Connor, and is about 19 or 20 years of age. His behavior in the station was wild and his language incoherent. He boasted that he tried to reach the Queen on Tuesday, during the procession, and said that his design was to frighten the Queen into doing justice to Ireland.

CURIOUS STATISTICS.—The following statistics are curious as showing that, taking the lives between 25 and 35, the chances of death are about equal in the married and unmarried, but run very strong against widows, and widows, doubtless owing to grief for their defunct partners.

M. Bertillon lately read before the Academy of Medicine in Paris a paper on the relative influence of marriage and widowhood based on statistical returns derived from France, Belgium, and Holland. In France, taking the ten years 1857-'67, he found that 1,000 persons aged from 25 to 34, 4 deaths occurred in the married, 10.4 in the unmarried and 22 in widows; in females at the same age the mortality among the married and unmarried was the same—9 per 1,000—while in widows it was 17. In persons aged from 30 to 35 the mortality among men was for the married, 11 per 1,000; for the unmarried 9, and for widows, 19 per 1,000; among women—for the married, 5; for the unmarried 10, and for widows, 15 per 1,000. There appears to be a general agreement of these results of marriage in Belgium and Holland as well as in France.

But few persons have any idea of the magnitude of the Texas cattle trade. It is stated that during the past year no less than 60,000 head have been driven from Texas into Kansas, Nebraska, and the Western States. It requires about 25,000 head of cattle to feed the Indians, which are not included in the above estimate, but which are purchased by the Government from Texas traders.

A Missourian, while journeying to Louisville, recently took a sleeping-car for convenience. During the night he got up and went out on the platform, the door closed and fastened with a spring lock. The porter was asleep and the citizens, who were a fifty-mile ride in his night station, on the platform.

The Nashville *Banner* says: It is mentioned as a significant fact that the young lady most admired by the Grand Duke at the recent ball in Memphis was a girl of 17. What does she look like? The young lady was Miss Wright, of our neighborhood, and the paragraph we have quoted is another instance of her sterling good sense.

A man in Robeson county, Texas has 41 living children. Sixteen of them served in the same company in a Confederate regiment during the war. He is now living with his eighth wife, and is 65 years old.

California has appointed a State replanter, whose business is to be to plant seed wherever the growth of timber is possible in the State.</

